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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/599,810	06/21/2000	Matthew J. Kotler	MSI-580US	8040
22801	7590	01/12/2006	EXAMINER	
LEE & HAYES PLLC 421 W RIVERSIDE AVENUE SUITE 500 SPOKANE, WA 99201			TRAN, QUOC A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2176	

DATE MAILED: 01/12/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/599,810	KOTLER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Quoc A. Tran	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 October 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5-7, 10, 12, 13, 64, 69 and 81 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 10-13, 64 and 69 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 5-7 and 81 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>37, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, raw 57</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: RCE and Amendment both filed on 10/28/2005, to the original application filed 06/21/2000.
2. Claims 1-3, 5-7, 10, 12-13, 64, 69 and 81 are pending. Applicants amended claims 1, 2, 5 and 69 and cancelled claims 4, 8, 11, 14-63, 65-68, 70-80 and added new claim 81. Claims 1, 2 and 5 are independent claims.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

3. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/28/2005 has been entered.

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claims 1-3, 10, 12, 13, 64 and 69 allowed.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 5-7 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. **Claims 5 and 81** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koppolu et al. US Patent No. 5,801,701 filed 09/04/1996 (hereinafter Koppolu), in view of Non Patent Literature Microsoft Word 2000 (see Screen Shot "About Microsoft Word") Published 1983-1999 and Microsoft Excel 2000 (see Screen Shot "About Microsoft Excel") Published 1988-1999 (hereinafter Word 2000 and Excel 2000).

In regard to independent claim 5, presenting the word processing table within a document (as taught by Koppolu at col. 8, lines 25-32, i.e... FIG. 4 is a diagram of the embedded spreadsheet object as it appears when activated in place within the compound document. The spreadsheet object 405 is edited directly in the client window 404 of the word processing application),

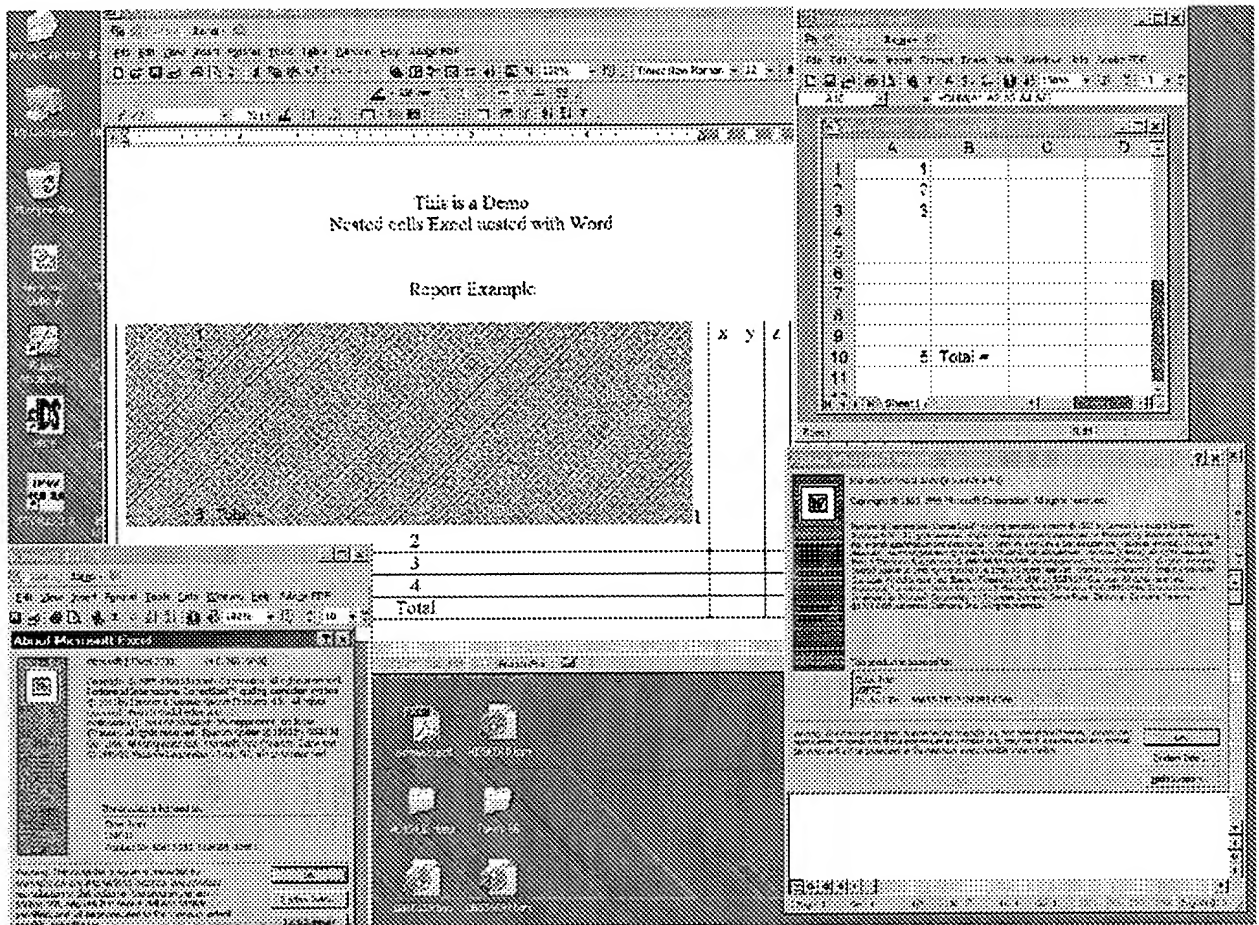
Koppolu does not explicitly teach, **exhibiting spread sheet features together with the word processing table when a user is editing the word processing table, determining, upon selection of a cell in the word processing table, a type of contents in the cell; and interpreting user entry based upon the type of contents in the cell, presenting a first spreadsheet table supporting spreadsheet functionality and having multiple cells, and presenting a second spreadsheet table nested within the cell of the first table, however**

(Word 2000 and Excel 2000 as illustrating in the screen shot exhibit A, show the result screen shot after a series of step such as : exhibiting spread sheet features together with the word processing table when a user is editing the word processing table, determining, upon selection of a cell in the word processing table, a type of contents in the cell; and interpreting user entry based upon the type of contents in the cell, presenting a first spreadsheet table supporting spreadsheet functionality and having multiple cells, and presenting a second spreadsheet table nested within the cell of the first table).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Koppolu's teaching, wherein presenting the word processing table within a document, to includes a means of exhibiting spread sheet features together with the word processing table when a user is editing the word processing table, determining, upon selection of a cell in the word processing table, a type of contents in the cell, and interpreting user entry based upon the type of contents in the cell, presenting a first spreadsheet table supporting spreadsheet functionality and having multiple cells, and presenting a second spreadsheet table nested within the cell of the first table of Word 2000 and Excel 2000 . One of the ordinary skills in the art would have been motivated to perform such a modification to provide a sharing data between word processing program and spreadsheet program, wherein the spreadsheet program can be used to manipulate data that is in spreadsheet format. Thus, if a user wants to modify, for example, the budgeting data that is in the compound document, the user starts the spreadsheet program, loads in the budgeting data from a file, makes the modifications, copies the modifications to the clipboard, starts the word processing program, loads in the compound document, and pastes the modified clipboard data

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into the compound document. The spreadsheet program "implements" the spreadsheet data, that is, the spreadsheet program can be used to manipulate data that is in spreadsheet format. The format that a program implements is referred to as native format,(as taught by Koppolu at col. 2, lines 13-26).



Screen Shot of Result of nested cell with a cell between Word Processing and Excel

In regard to dependent claim 81, wherein one of the first and second spreadsheet tables contains a formula referencing contents of the other of the first and second spreadsheet tables, however (Word 2000 and Excel 2000 as illustrating in the screen shot exhibit A,

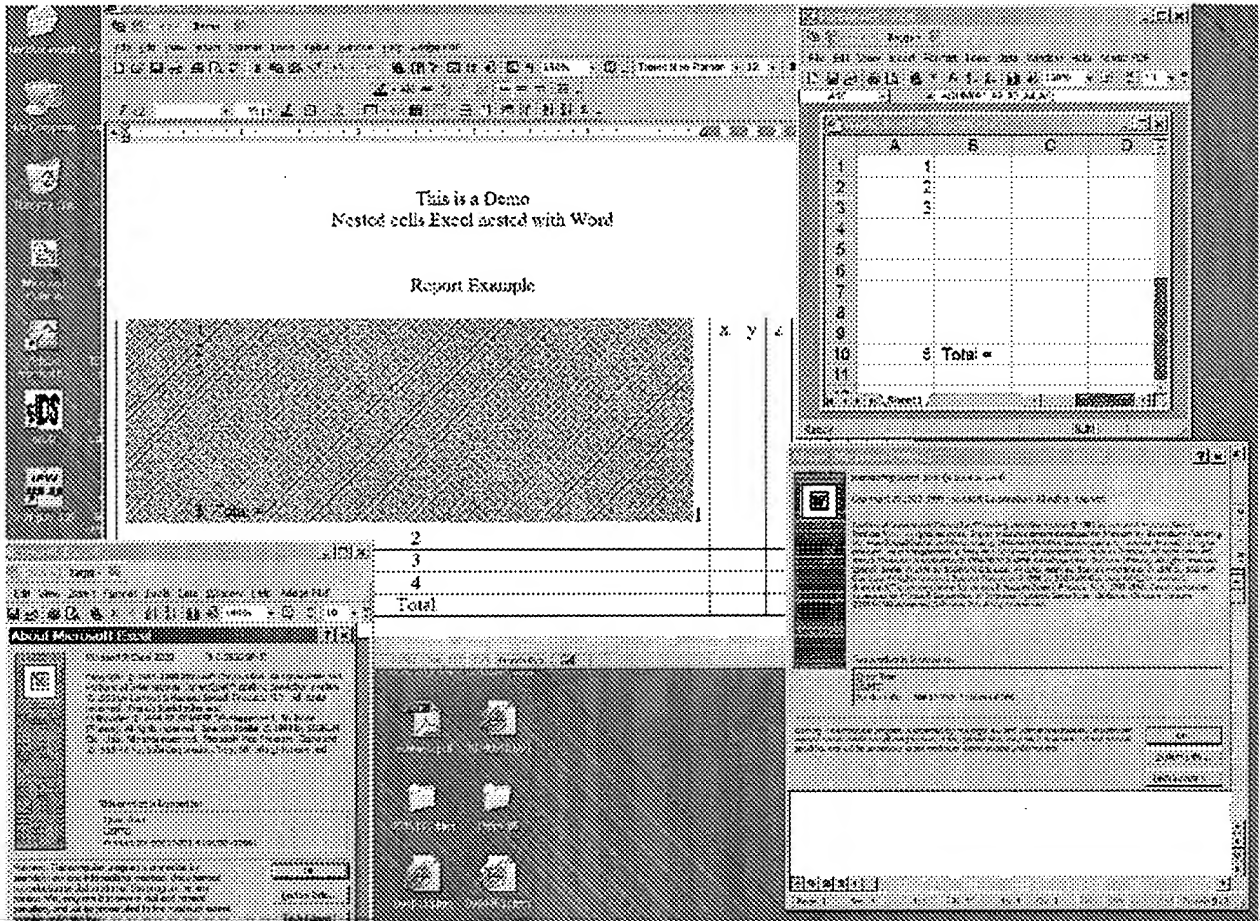
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show the result screen shot after a series of step such as: exhibiting spread sheet features together with the word processing table when a user is editing the word processing table, determining, upon selection of a cell in the word processing table, a type of contents in the cell; and interpreting user entry based upon the type of contents in the cell, presenting a first spreadsheet table supporting spreadsheet functionality and having multiple cells, and presenting a second spreadsheet table nested within the cell of the first table).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Koppolu's teaching, wherein presenting the word processing table within a document, to includes a means of exhibiting spread sheet features together with the word processing table when a user is editing the word processing table, determining, upon selection of a cell in the word processing table, a type of contents in the cell, wherein one of the first and second spreadsheet tables contains a formula referencing contents of the other of the first and second spread sheet tables of the first table of Word 2000 and Excel 2000 . One of the ordinary skills in the art would have been motivated to perform such a modification to provide a sharing data between word processing program and spreadsheet program, wherein the spreadsheet program can be used to manipulate data that is in spreadsheet format. Thus, if a user wants to modify, for example, the budgeting data that is in the compound document, the user starts the spreadsheet program, loads in the budgeting data from a file, makes the modifications, copies the modifications to the clipboard, starts the word processing program, loads in the compound document, and pastes the modified clipboard data into the compound document. The spreadsheet program "implements" the spreadsheet data, that is, the spreadsheet program can be used to manipulate data that is in spreadsheet format. The

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format that a program implements is referred to as native format, (as taught by Koppolu at col. 2, lines 13-26).



Screen Shot of Result of nested cell with a cell between Word Processing and Excel

8. **Claims 6-7** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koppolu et al. US Patent No. 5,801,701 filed 09/04/1996 (hereinafter Koppolu), in view of Non Patent Literature Microsoft Word 2000 (see Screen Shot "About Microsoft Word") Published 1983-1999 and Microsoft Excel 2000 (see Screen Shot "About Microsoft Excel") Published 1988-

1999 (hereinafter Word 2000 and Excel 2000), further in view of Bruce Hallberg et al. "Using Microsoft Excel 97" (Public Release 1997, By Que Corporation) (hereinafter Hallberg).

In regard to dependent claim 6, Koppolu and Word 2000 and Excel 2000 do not explicitly teach, evaluating whether the type of contents is a formula or non-text data; if the type of contents is a formula or non-text data, interpreting the user entry as applicable to spreadsheet functions; and if the type of contents is not a formula or non-text data, interpreting the user entry as applicable to word processing functions, (as taught by Hallberg at Chapter 4 pages 145-147 FIG. 4.19-4.21, i.e. Applying Conditional Formatting...cell formatting for cell automatically change upon value change...).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Koppolu's teaching, wherein presenting the word processing table within a document, to include a means of exhibiting spreadsheet features together with the word processing table when a user is editing the word processing table, determining, upon selection of a cell in the word processing table, a type of contents in the cell; and interpreting user entry based upon the type of contents in the cell, presenting a first spreadsheet table supporting spreadsheet functionality and having multiple cells, and presenting a second spreadsheet table nested within the cell of the first table of Word 2000 and Excel 2000, further to include a means of evaluating whether the type of contents is a formula or non-text data; if the type of contents is a formula or non-text data, interpreting the user entry as applicable to spreadsheet functions; and if the type of contents is not a formula or non-text data, interpreting the user entry as applicable to word processing functions of Hallberg's teaching . One of the ordinary skills in the art would have been motivated to perform such a modification

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to provide a sharing data between word processing program and spreadsheet program, wherein the spreadsheet program can be used to manipulate data that is in spreadsheet format. Thus, if a user wants to modify, for example, the budgeting data that is in the compound document, the user starts the spreadsheet program, loads in the budgeting data from a file, makes the modifications, copies the modifications to the clipboard, starts the word processing program, loads in the compound document, and pastes the modified clipboard data into the compound document. The spreadsheet program "implements" the spreadsheet data, that is, the spreadsheet program can be used to manipulate data that is in spreadsheet format, wherein the format that a program implements is referred to as native format (as taught by Koppolu at col. 2, lines 13-26).

In regard to dependent claim 7, evaluating whether the type of contents is a formula if the type of contents is a formula, highlighting all of the formula and allowing editing in a formula edit box; and if the type of contents is not a formula, placing a cursor in the cell, however (as taught by Hallberg at Chapter 6 pages 196-199 FIG. 6.6-4.6.7, i.e... Formula Palette... FIG6.7... formula being edited...).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Koppolu's teaching, wherein presenting the word processing table within a document, to includes a means of exhibiting spread sheet features together with the word processing table when a user is editing the word processing table, determining, upon selection of a cell in the word processing table, a type of contents in the cell; and interpreting user entry based upon the type of contents in the cell, presenting a first spreadsheet table supporting spreadsheet functionality and having multiple cells, and presenting

a second spreadsheet table nested within the cell of the first table of Word 2000 and Excel 2000, further to include a means of evaluating whether the type of contents is a formula if the type of contents is a formula, highlighting all of the formula and allowing editing in a formula edit box; and if the type of contents is not a formula, placing a cursor in the cell of Hallberg's teaching. One of the ordinary skills in the art would have been motivated to perform such a modification to provide a sharing data between word processing program and spreadsheet program, wherein the spreadsheet program can be used to manipulate data that is in spreadsheet format. Thus, if a user wants to modify, for example, the budgeting data that is in the compound document, the user starts the spreadsheet program, loads in the budgeting data from a file, makes the modifications, copies the modifications to the clipboard, starts the word processing program, loads in the compound document, and pastes the modified clipboard data into the compound document. The spreadsheet program "implements" the spreadsheet data, that is, the spreadsheet program can be used to manipulate data that is in spreadsheet format, wherein the format that a program implements is referred to as native format (as taught by Koppolu at col. 2, lines 13-26).

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is (571) 272-4103. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9 AM to 5 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Herndon R. Heather can be reached on (571) -272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571)-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Quoc A, Tran
Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2176
January 7, 2006

William S. Bashore
WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER
1/8/2006